1474

VIEWS

OF

THE TAJE MAHEL

AT THE

CITY OF AGRA,

IN

HINDOOSTAN.

TAKEN IN 1789.

[illegible] Court, Fleet-Street.

THE TAJE MAHEL
AT
AGRA.

THIS majestic edifice stands on the southern bank of the River Jumna, and was erected by the Emperor Shah Jehan as a Mausoleum for his favourite wife Mumtâza Zemâni. The Taje Mahel has always been considered as the first example of Mahomedan architecture in India, and consequently, being a spectacle of the highest celebrity, is visited by persons of all rank, and from all parts. This high admiration is however not confined to the partial eye of the native Indian; it is beheld with no less wonder and delight by those who have seen the productions of art in various parts of the globe. Stretched on an immense basement 40 feet high and 900 in length, its prodigious mass of polished marble rises proudly over a river, that not only adds to its majesty, but, by reflection, multiplies its splendor: in truth, exclusive of its magnitude, extent, and variety, whatever may be our architectural predilections, we are overwhelmed with its effect, and compelled to acknowledge it a

most extraordinary assemblage of beauty and magnificence.

On the northern side of the Mausoleum and attached to it, is a garden planned evidently by the same genius that conceived this princely edifice. It is intersected with canals, paved walks, and avenues of large umbrageous trees of various kinds; embellished likewise with alcoves, fountains, pavilions, &c. and interspersed with all the beauties of Flora. This garden is entered by a very magnificent gate connecting it with an extensive court, which also has its enrichments of tombs and other buildings; beyond this court is another division consisting of a spacious quadrangular Bazar, occupying the south end of the parallelogram, as the Mausoleum does that of the north; the dimensions of which are about 3000 feet in length, and 900 in width, and its whole area is inclosed by a strong wall.

The tomb of the Sultana, composed of white marble richly carved, is placed in the centre of the principal apartment immediately under the great dome, within an octagonal screen of lattice work curiously inwrought; and near to it is that also which contains the body of the Emperor Shah Jehan.

The principal dome is enriched on the outside with a frieze inlaid with stones of various colours; other parts are also decorated in the same manner. The whole interior of the Mausoleum is elegantly finished

with white marble; the carved ornaments are, as usual in Mahomedan edifices, limited to the representation of flowers and foliage; and are executed with delicacy and taste, particularly those which cover the pannels of the sur-base: indeed the decorations in general are in the best style of Oriental art, and the more substantial parts consist of excellent masonry. All those parts of the building which appear white in these views are of marble, brought by land carriage from Kandahar, a distance of nearly six hundred miles; those which are red are composed of a stone obtained from the neighbouring Mewat hills.

The ornamented wall of red stone which is the facing to the general basement next the river, is about forty feet high, and nearly two hundred from the bottom to the crescent which terminates the *cullice* of the great dome. The building on the right with three marble domes is a Mosque; the one on the left, though similar in its general form, differs in its internal arrangement and decorations, having been appropriated to the accommodation of visitors of distinction.

GARDEN VIEW.

THE garden view of the Taje Mahel was taken immediately on entering it by the principal gate marked M. in the plan, and which is the subject of

the eighteenth plate of the first series of Oriental Scenery, whence the Mausoleum, being seen down an avenue of trees, has on first entering a most impressive effect on the spectator. The large marble bason H. in the centre of the garden with fountains, and those rising out of the watery channel I. with paved walks on each side, add to the variety and richness of the scene, and give to it that coolness which is so luxurious an improvement to an Oriental garden. The still broader paved walks G. through avenues of trees afford shade during the heat of the day. From the great area or court yard O. the gate W. leads to the Bazar or market place X.

The Taje Mahel, when these views were taken in the year 1789, was in very good repair, but in the year following the cullice which decorated the top of the principal dome was struck down by lightning, and the dome at the same time received material injury. The Bazar, from disuse, had suffered greatly; and some of the other parts within the grand enclosure exhibited strong marks of the destructive hand of Time; and it is much to be feared, that in these days, this edifice, so strongly characteristic of the former greatness of the Empire, will find no master disposed to restore and preserve it, either, for the honour of Indian art, as an ornament to the country, or a memorial of one of its most illustrious monarchs.

This Mausoleum was begun to be built in the fifth year of the Emperor Shah Jehan, and the whole completed in sixteen years, four months, and twenty-one days, at the expence of Rupees. 9,815,426 A. 13. P. 3. The Emperor, it is said, intended also to have erected a Mausoleum of corresponding magnificence for himself on the opposite side of the river, which is here more than a quarter of a mile wide, and to have connected them by a bridge of white marble.

T. Bensley, Printer,
Bolt Court, Fleet Street, London.

Nº I.

EASTERN GATE OF THE JUMMA MUSJED,

AT DELHI.

THIS Gate of the Jumma Musjed, or principal place of worſhip of the Mahommedans, was erected, together with the Moſque, by the Emperor Shah Jehan, in the year 1650 of the Chriſtian era. The materials are of reddiſh ſtone, brought from the neighbouring Mewat hills, and white Caſhmerian marble. The ſpires on the ſmall domes are gilt. The folding doors are covered with braſs, very neatly ornamented with a regular deſign in baſſo relievo. The whole is of excellent workmanſhip.

The figures, &c. repreſent the Killadar, or governor of the fort, with his uſual attendants.

Delhi, the reſidence of the Mogul Emperor, is about nine hundred and ſeventy-ſix miles N. W. from Calcutta, in lat. 28° 40″ north, long. 77° 40″ eaſt.

ओम २

बीग्रसभनरअनतेंगीउविधेवाथ्थें

यउिभनघानद

यार्धनीनविघ्रगीगींउवेव्राचीनछीथभक्रीय

वेजीनींघाघाम्पायअनासाखेंपायेभिनचे

आमीठ्धमनगमनेथ्थऽमधिउउंपागवामेप

युक्रीनेंनवीउयमासीमद्घीघाग्नेपनमलगाद

ठेंपदमेंपहुतनाषासपद्यथजाउथ्धागनजीप

धेंपनमआसाप्रीसथेविधेघेवापयनीमीथि

घेघेवापयेंमगमाम्हुन्वाउनेंउझन

भीनीनी:त्रापउीपननयनथेंघ्यायींउव्याभि

नीघाघाषधामजाव्रावानीयिपणेयथार्थनं

मगथपयमानीयिययेजाघवनीश्चसामम

मांउनो

वृयमघउआघक्ष्मगेथ्याउंथ्धीमनीं

ज०मैथघासीदवननघाउ सावंपमेपउ

मननव्याउध्यिवेमेनर्गीउवपललीवेंथ

Nº II.

HINDOO TEMPLES AT BINDRABUND,

ON THE RIVER JUMNA.

These Edifices are built of ſtone, in the ſtyle of ancient Hindoo architecture: one of them is ſtill in tolerable preſervation; it appears to have been built with conſiderable care, and the ornamental parts are executed in a very good taſte. The baſement ſtory contains the idol Seva, to whom this temple is dedicated.

At what period they were erected could not be learnt: indeed, to aſcertain the date of any of the Hindoo buildings, not merely modern, is exceedingly difficult, and it rarely happens any information can be obtained deſerving credit.

Bindrabund is about ſeventy miles ſouthward of Delhi, a large, populous, and very ancient town, principally inhabited by Hindoos.

ॐम ३

घ्रेतणीघाग

यङीभनघीनी

घीउ

छघागघेनम्रांपपिणोधयमघपाघमाघबेमम

भामनधेंथेमम्रुछम्रीघ्नेगणघेगंम्नाग्रीनेघाधी

म्रासार्वीग्मेनाविम्नीतामधेंथम्रान्नीतांयावेंम्राघ्नेगण

घागम्मुनर्भिंपणविम्नितेवम्रघंधीयप्नीतेम्रणी

घंडघीम्घवींथजामयावेगवाम्मर्नम्मर्यम्नेनेन

छ्वीग्मथघीम्रवार्मुनर्ययनम्नजयामनरीम्नथ्य

वाणथ्मेनीजयापेगम्नेंमयाघाउिद्यवेमुनघाग

वेमाउीम्मुनवणनेडनम्ननीयर्मघीघाघ्यावें

यंपम्रापमतघीङुवेपाघ्लापपङीभनघीवानम्मा

वागमघुष्टीगोवम्नपघागामधेउीम्पमतांवेवाफेप

म्नेंणीनीउनिवेंथंनथेम्राम्नवेम्नघीवावमेमाम्न

नीघाघेंयेंपनिम्नम्रीघम्रगेम्मयमनणीघमीप

जीनमडेघ्नेणणीघागवाथीदाउद्वाम्मम्न

Nº III.

THE COTSEA BHAUG,

ON THE RIVER JUMNA, AT DELHI.

Cotsea Bhaug, ſo called from the *bhaug*, or garden, within this quadrangular building, which was erected by the Cotſea Begum, a Mahommedan lady, in the reign of the Emperor Akbar, about two hundred years ſince. It is built with ſtone, and covered in part with ſtucco of a very durable nature. The apartments receive light principally from the garden ſide, excepting the octangular projections at the angles. The roof is ſmoothly terraced, and commands a fine view of the city of Delhi and the river Jumna. The garden, in which beds of flowers and fountains are interſperſed, is laid out in ſtraight walks paved with freeſtone. On the ſouth ſide, adjoining the outer wall, there is a moſque, and on the north is the grand entrance to the Cotſea Bhaug.

ॐ सत्

प्राचीनगौडभाषा प्रथमावर्णद्वोष

ध्रुपदगंगानदीनदीं

गौडभाषापालीप्रथमाक्रीरनपालेन्द्राष्म द्वारध्रुि
दीनानिमोभम्नरपथगोधूपीकनांभडहुधधोधभाषा
नीनीधं धंगाप्रभ्रमनध्यानीधोनि धीनः धीनः धीतम
मौधस्यान्वेप्रगीघांगीं धप्रडेनीप्रडें धोधप्रनया
कीनिभोपानलधं ध्रुपदध्रुपालेभाषाधनेभाषान
मानेंधीधनिधननयापानांधभप्रिंधपद्धुधेधं
भगवाधुनगोधंधगंगा ध्रुपदीयापाद्नेभीनप्रधु
नधीनीनेसानांप्रलयापभश्रमेधयवर्मणि धीवालीवागते
पापमलेमधनेभानीपापगनांधमी

स्वानाद्वाभलुं

गौडभाषानधीनेध्रुपदप्रडमप्रवीयोप
प्रभप्रेश्वनगिदनधाडेनधाप्रलोयप्रनदी
मैष धीरध

Nº IV.

RUINS AT THE ANCIENT CITY OF GOUR,

FORMERLY ON THE BANKS OF THE RIVER GANGES.

Of Gour there are accounts ſo early as three hundred and fifty years before the Chriſtian era; it has been the capital of Bengal three ſeveral times, and as often deſerted. This city appears by its ſcattered remains to have been of very conſiderable extent, though at this time it is nearly overgrown with jungle (i. e. reeds, thorns, and cloſe underwood). The Ganges, which formerly waſhed its walls, now runs eight or ten miles to the weſtward of it.

By the appearance of the adjoining wall it is probable this gate belonged to the fort.

Gour ſtands on the eaſtern bank of the river, and is diſtant from Calcutta about one hundred and ſeventy miles, north.

N° V.

RAJE GAUT,

THE PRINCIPAL ROAD UP TO ROTAS GHUR,

BAHAR.

ROTAS GHUR is the moſt conſiderable hill fort in this part of India; it is naturally of great ſtrength, and the weaker parts have been aſſiſted by very ſtrong works. Within the fort are the remains of ſeveral Hindoo temples, Mahommedan moſques, a palace, and other public buildings, in which frequent examples of excellent architecture occur. The mountain on the top of which it ſtands is ſaid to be above eight hundred feet in height, and more than twenty miles in circumference. The river Soane waſhes its baſe to the ſouth eaſt.

Rotas Ghur is about three hundred and forty miles N. W. from Calcutta.

ऊीम १

स्ल ऊत्तीऊीन

ध्यानघघाध्वेमीसात्य

ऊीमय्येसाघतीन

स्याऊत्तऊीनल्गीनिस्याऊत्तजांघल्लायावा
थेम्नमंउपावाडेमय्यन्मघ्याघवेपीवागवडियागीमी
ल्न ननाथ्मघपाघ्याघनेंघांघीनल्ततीथीउयाव
नीसल्गीगाध्यानेंपयाधीयेम्नीधजीहेनेघाघी
नल्त

थम्नघ्याघवामी नगंगायऊीमनसावति
गम च्लनानीयाज्यीमधेयनीयडेधिल्जयानर्गली
नल्त जेमम्मवायानघ्यामधेंघीज्ननानीनेंपल्तीपे
प्रुनगंगेमधेपायनांयाश्रीगदल्श्रुष्टीवनत्तीढुं
ल्नघेनत्ती

मायानसंर्भुनप्मिडेंजनसाबल्लीयाघ्या
नीनमम्लुत्तजाल्कूयेतत्तरूनच्लनी

थम्नघ्याघपेमस्सान्लामल्तघेसपावनां
नम्ल्पेरुदेपघनन्सिमश्चमेत्रीयार्थेजीपेयि

N° VI.

THE CHALEES SATOON,

ON THE JUMNA SIDE OF THE FORT OF ALLAHABAD.

THE Chalees Satoon, or the *Forty Pillars*, is a pavilion attached to the palace of Allahabad, and was erected by the Emperor Akbar. It is built of grey granite and freeſtone.

The fort of Allahabad is favourably ſituated on the point where the rivers Ganges and Jumna unite. The numerous veſſels to be ſeen on theſe rivers, particularly on the former, give great ſpirit to the ſcenery.

The buildings in general here are in the grandeſt ſtyle of Mahommedan architecture.

Allahabad is five hundred and fifty miles N. W. from Calcutta, and eighty-three weſtward from Bernares.

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प्राचीनपत्रीवेत्रोप

हॅमिनपाखवेवाडियाषष्ठ

धीनु

घार्गेदीर्भीनीवाय्स्त्रीघ्नीनां भ्यवाये हषी
रूनय्सीषमधप्रपंत्रूीद्दीघदृयथाभ्म भाप्येयष्टि
नपयाभ्भोतार्षेणघउर्मेपउोनय्सनयास्यापल्ती
वेभ्दंयसंनपर्मान्सीयाय पषाघक्याघांमसाख्वा
भीमस्यांमयावेखुमीरघउघ्नमंवीयधीमण्णीनी
नीर्मेपासाउउउ

Nº VII.

REMAINS OF AN ANCIENT BUILDING

NEAR FIROZ SHAH'S COTILLAH,

AT DELHI.

The plan of the outer wall is quadrangular, with round towers at the angles, and in the centre ſtands the durbar, or hall of audience. This building is very much in ruin, as well as thoſe ſurrounding it for many miles. It is diſtant from the fort of Shah Jehanabad, or modern Delhi, about three miles.

उोम ८

घीवलगवाड्यावाम्मीभाग

ओमघघाघवेमास्मामघे

घेघ्मलगमाघानसेंम्लुनस्वफगान्याघोड्यानेंघा
घलुम्ब घेयमघपाघ्याघनेंघ्याघलुघ्ओंजांघय
यंनश्रींगदीघेब्बनीवथेघंद्मेमम्हणनमनघ्यनी
नैं नवीघेंब्ब यांघ्मलनीलीघघाघ्मान्वेमघ्मेभागीं
पाढ न्यान्मानुग्रामणी हेवाढ्ल्वाउोम्लोम्लेंन्
नीमीनीघैम्नाघेम्नसाघेतानीयथाधेवेनवा
घावेथरनेदजघमुंनउन १८० घजिपींनघघि
उोम्पाओमनब्ब

घघवडुमीघ्यालीयोघेस्यानवाघानें
घ्मल उमयम्मघुंनघघ उोउनगींमुनयइला
मीयुब्ब उोनः घेघ्मलसाघाघ्मघेनउनमेउाग्ल
गुन ननघन्मर्मों नघ्मर्घ यथउमास्घघ्यघंस्त्रीवें
यनावेउधुकीम्ममगदीवाघ्याम्भीमा उवांगर्ध
म्लनपीघउम्पनवेंमघाचेंघवाउ उोनः मेउगें
उवेंनवीण घघम्मुनम्मयाविालीश्रमदस्यास्यमोंग्य

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Nº VIII.

PART OF THE PALACE

IN THE FORT OF ALLAHABAD.

THIS building, compofed chiefly of free-ftone, was erected by the Emperor Akbar; the pillars are richly ornamented, and the whole executed in a mafterly ftyle. In the centre of the terrace, on the top of the building, ftood a turret of white marble, very elegantly finifhed, which was taken down by order of the Nabob of Oud, and fent to Lucknow in the year 1789.

Since this view was drawn, the Nabob of Oud has ordered the whole of the building to be taken down and carried to Lucknow, with the intention, it is faid, to be again erected in that city: a circumftance much to be lamented, as the abilities of modern workmen are by no means equal to a tafk fo difficult and fo extraordinary as the feparating, removing, and again uniting the materials of fo excellent a ftructure.

उीम१

द्वाभ

जीमधंतयमकृल्लयसाधलेवे

गाीश्रिभायावा

अथमाउ

घउतीयउीद्द्वाभताघउीउमताया।ावेधोडयानें
घाधीमउ उानिमउगहिभमीधंगोावेघोडयांत
मीउर्ज उीमपाद आमताउमामजीवेयजनतोउलवां
गमवेउजी यगाधीमाउीमयावेमोंडजीतवेघीतेत
जीवेनेपाउीउजीघागामधेयावधवाडानेमीमदु
उजीसागोनीवेंजीतमसर्तीधीयदृ उीउ घंगलीयउसागो
नादीमधामसादीपाधमाघवावेवागसाश्रीगादमुम
श्वेतमजाउमामजोमननामीनि उैमाउमधीगमोमउ

जीमद्रायमेताश्मीउमघीउजघमणाउ

मघाउसोमलोघेमनयमासमीउउ

Sarfojee Rajah. 1829

N° IX.

THE GATE

LEADING TO THE MAUSOLEUM OF THE EMPEROR AKBAR, AT SECUNDRA, NEAR AGRA.

THIS magnificent Gate is built of reddiſh freeſtone, and the ornamental part inlaid with ſtones of various colours. The minars are of white marble, executed with great neatneſs; originally they were crowned with turrets, which have been deſtroyed by lightning. The mauſoleum within the garden, compoſed of the ſame materials, has a ſtriking and grand effect; at the top of which, on the terrace, is placed the body of the Emperor, encloſed in a white marble tomb, elegantly ornamented.

Secundra is nine miles from Agra, and about one hundred and twenty-eight ſouthward of Delhi.

ॐमन्

अक्षोत्स्याधायादृर्ष्मीमग्गीमाग

गंगानधीनम्

अक्षामक्षापयावेथोदाउवनक्षाकृमावेषाद्
धाद्धत्क्षानयावेरउीक्ष्यांनर्फोंपेथेंनधोनगिन्नाया
वेधावरजेप्रक्तीनेपनग्निक्ष्यापदाक्ष्यनउमक्षामिं
उत्वगीसान्वेपधवेत्क्ष्याम्नउीम्नद्यागेगेवेउक्ष्यन
धींनस्त्वानम्लगेंअनूयमलाम्पास्नगिक्षयोगिक्ष्नी
थोदिविल्लिनयोनेगउिपनम्नवेंघक्तनोर्
क्षनेम्नामनसेंहुनसाम्नग्स्यानीनधीवेम्नडीमम
पार्मधाथनयावीक्षभ्रनपिपीनीर्नेंक्षुनजाहृनूयक्ष
अक्षामक्षमसाउामक्नघेनेवद्विोर्मेंयक्ष

Nº X.

PART OF THE CITY OF PATNA,

ON THE RIVER GANGES.

The large and populous City of Patna is in the province of Bahar. The gauts, or ſteps leading up from the river, are very numerous here, and are intended for the advantage of merchandiſe, as well as the convenience of the Hindoos, whoſe religious duties oblige them frequently to perform ablutions in the ſacred river Ganges.

The larger building is the houſe of an Hindoo merchant, and is an example of the general ſtyle of buildings on the river ſide inhabited by men of that claſs.

Patna is four hundred miles N. W. of Calcutta.

ਓਮ ੧੧

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

N° XI.

AN ANCIENT HINDOO TEMPLE

IN THE FORT OF ROTAS.

THIS building, compoſed of grey granite, is of ſingular conſtruction, and has the appearance of great antiquity. The Hindoos, who formerly preferred elevated places for their temples, could not, it would ſeem, reſiſt the temptation of building in this place, the ſituation being delightful, and water and wood, with every other convenience, abundant.

ઊમ ૧૨

गानीमम्रऊमपाघर्घ्यनयाची

मेनीयांन म्जोनीनघीनद्दिं

मम्र ऊमपाघ्वीगोरिन्वांऊीम्लोंर्म्ुनम्रऊाघ्र
र्ले नेनीनिोंपर्पाीर्वसाघंगद्दिपाघपाघ्वेमनपभा
घंगमम्र ऊमपाघ्लगगेवाऊथ्यघेमाम्रानर्घाघ्ऊ
यागारीँऊीम्योगार्थ्धाम्रगय्ऊुपांघींभ्र
न्वांगवमजाघारथेम्रयांर्िऊमंवंपघ्यागनेमी म्लव
मेपव्यार्म्लागायपार्वंम्लवम्जानीनवेऊ
पेम्रिऊाय म्भ्रंगीम्रानघान्गगगेवाऊंगमवर्ल्साऊ
ऊमलिम्यर्र्लंपम्रगीवघीम्रलोंम्ल्वोम्यापा
घा ऊला म्लमाम्रलनंलपाम्ल र्गपव्ल

THE TANJORE ... MAHAL.

Nº XII.

THE MAUSOLEUM OF MUCDOOM SHAH DOWLUT,

AT MONEAH, ON THE RIVER SOANE.

THE Mauſoleum of Mucdoom Shah is celebrated for its beauty; it was built at the beginning of the ſixteenth century, in the reign of the Emperor Jehangire, by Mucdoom Shah, who was chief of the diſtrict.

A ſmall but neat moſque is attached to it, as well as a very conſiderable tank and garden.

The town Moneah is ſituated on the eaſt bank of the Soane, nearly at the junction of that river with the Ganges, about twenty-five miles weſtward from the city of Patna.

उम १३

पै पाघ्वाव्साघयानैघाघीसा

भीसार्नैभीं भ्नगीं भाग

घीउ

पैपाघ्ववाघीन्नव्स्गानयान्वाम्रर्यैंगान्वेसींनी
वेघम्न्नच्नोर्भुनगगनउयोगयव्व्सामघेंयडींद्
घ्नमगदीवीरव्योसायोदाउमणघेन्वेपउनभ्रघद्दिम्न
नम्वेत्रोपन्दुयौवनगेउमम्नयींयसंनपर्लयिव्वीनो
भीम्नषाघ्नसाघन्मघाघसेयथवाम्नाप्रनवेघीउवेभीं
नीउघागेंव्वषाघ्नसाघम्नघाघघीउव्स्गानयावे
भंवांवेषादार्भैषांनीपैंषाद्वउयानीनार्भैमीम्नेसम्रा
वीनपाद्व्यनार्योसाम्नव्गाकुतर्नैरूसघ्ननैभ्नगींवघा
म्नव्नोंघाम्नर्भैपउँलीफउनघेनें उापोघीउघी
नीउयाघाउव्नदीघेंवयउीम्ननघीस्वेर्नैरूसनर्भिं
वव्व

N° XIII.

PART OF THE FORT BUILT BY THE EMPEROR SHERE SHAH,

AT DELHI.

SHERE SHAH's FORT, as it is generally called, is remarkable for the ſtrength of its walls; within which there are the remains of a large moſque of excellent workmanſhip, with many other buildings, but the whole are very much in ruins. It is ſituated without the walls of Shah Jehanabad, or modern Delhi, which is the third city of that name; the moſt ancient occupied a riſing ground about twelve miles S. W. from the preſent city; the ſecond, as well as the laſt, is on the S. W. banks of the river Jumna.

पीम १४

अमनगर

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गंगानदीनदि

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N° XIV.

RAMNUGUR,

NEARLY OPPOSITE BERNARES, ON THE RIVER GANGES.

RAMNUGUR is a fort built by Rajah Bulwunt Sing, and confiderably improved by his fon Cheyt Sing. Near to this fort the latter Rajah began to erect a temple for the Hindoo worfhip, the bafement ftory only of which is completed; it is of freeftone, and much admired for the richnefs of its ornamental parts, and the very extraordinary degree of fharpnefs and precifion in their execution.

Ramnugur is about three miles above Bernares.

ॐम षर

गयेमधीरपद्मथीमिवृक्ष

धाकमाायपावेयभीमयांग

सामांगवेजवाभीयाग्रीनमिवृक्षाणघडममानी
पफूंगीघेनीयानमानानीतोवृक्षयेमीथणींमा
वाणपमाँथीयाम्रगीताघउंफहेंमगानणनीम्रनीजे
उयांग पेवृक्षनपाकुथेन सांजारेबीमगीघेप्रथमताय
याबाम्लांप्रधयनीम डंवेयंनथेमुछावेमनघेषा
वेनीनीउीम्नदृषेपनाम्यामीनमनीमियडमाण
णनीमाभनीनमनीमिमीपधक्षण्यावेणीउीनागेम
मस्नगेमम्नणडुयांवीनुगिरात्यांनमेफ्रानीनें
थंगीमीसाणनी

मेमधामाम प्रतीहमा उिपघवृक्षण
मघघाघवेमासामधेणमीसायमघीघेवाया
मथंउीराप्रेमयाठलमिपयप्राकृगवृक्षमुमाम
घेवाघमनणसापामुनजीहनमभगमणरमुन
यजांगनानीदीयाणसाणघ्यनीपीसाणधेनमोर्मेनण
उमानसांघींमेयामोहमम्रणघवणसम्मनीनानी
मगगेलमार्थघजीधार्तुनमयीदृव्यसावृक्षावेपी
घ्युम्र उिवेरणमसुनथ्र्लण द्वेगानी
गयामामहाठलमरूनम्नेजमफना ३०० मेथ

N° XV.

THE SACRED TREE AT GYAH,

IN THE PROVINCE OF BAHAR.

By the natives this favourite Tree is called the *Bhur*, and by Europeans the *Banyan*. It is a ſpecies of the fig, and bears a ſmall red fruit. In every village they are to be met with. Small temples are uſually built under them, where frequently may be obſerved fragments of mutilated idols, the work of Mahommedan intolerance, which are again often collected by the patient Hindoos, and, though defaced, are ſtill regarded with veneration.

This Tree, the Bramins aſſure the people, proceeds from another more ſacred one, which is growing within a very ancient temple, under ground, in the fort of Allahabad; and, notwithſtanding the diſtance is not leſs than two hundred miles, the ſtory obtains an eaſy belief from credulous devotees, who cheerfully pay the ſacred fee that admits them to a ceremonial adoration of it.

Gyah is near three hundred miles N. W. from Calcutta.

ॐम १८

श्री स्नानघट्टाश्वमेधघाट

गंगानदीतीरी

गंगानदीं म्नगयाल्लसोगंघम्लस्नांनिघाटवसेर

हगणनेम्योगपरम्नीनघीम्नीसघूंसमनूथ्वद

म्रीहगीदुंयावींमममयावींद्रीतासमभक्राम्या

पर्द्वास्याघक्तीयाम्नाप्तमम्ममभतुर्गेछुपपाट

धेतरुतनसर्नम्रसापदास्नायंयेनरुनीम्रांवेंमन

वेंनाहर्पम्मपम्नीनेयाम्मृतीमधेंम्रोपठम्नत्वाटनी

घणं गीनमेंद्मम्गछेश्वयाटिपात्रधेगसाउद्म्मगम्मों

म्नम्रीत्स्मुनयापुपयमक्याचेंप्रावीनमंयउ

धम्लउमपम्रमालामपनम्मनउनपवेडी

पम्नसीम्यदितोम्नागर्मेयउ

N° XVI.

DUSASUMADE GAUT, AT BERNARES,

ON THE RIVER GANGES.

THE Gauts at Bernares are the moſt conſiderable of any on the Ganges. The houſes on the river ſide are occupied for the greater part by religious Hindoos. Vaſt multitudes of devotees, and others, reſort to this city to perform penance, and tranſact mercantile affairs. An opinion prevails amongſt them, that drawing their laſt breath at Coſſi (the ancient name of this holy city) is a circumſtance much in favour of their enjoyment of future happineſs.

Bernares is four hundred and ſixty miles N. W. from Calcutta, on the eaſtern bank of the river.

ओम १७

श्रीरत्नानन्देतरस्वीगोही

ज्ञमनस्याधनसह

श्रीरत्नानन्देतरस्याद्ल्याद्धं दिखाद्याधस्वार्म

धेनायाबीगोगिधीं उरत्नानन्देवांगवध्धनीनस्मद

नीमिसिगन्हिधंधीबाधस्गीझागित्याम्हिधंधीप

संधीपुत्रन्यस्नान्यान्याबांगंउजाधागांन ि

ल्नन्धंआवृक्षाब्धस्तीमधं भुज्य

तस्मधम्हिधंधीपाकंगादीरवासास्मदी

ध्यामिधाउयांबीघाधीउच्यंतमगनीनमम्हांन।

नेज्ञ

श्रीरत्नानन्देतरूतन १८७ पांनमेम्स

N° XVII.

MAUSOLEUM OF SULTAN CHUSERO,

NEAR ALLAHABAD.

Sultan Chusero was the ſon of the Emperor Jehangire. His tomb is ſituated amidſt trees of conſiderable magnitude in a handſome garden, laid out in the Hindooſtan taſte, with paved walks, avenues, and fountains.

The Mauſoleum is built of freeſtone upon a paved terrace, and the whole has a grand effect.

Sultan Chuſero died in the year 1621.

उंम १८

नाषीम्मयमन्तम्मयावाउ्विम्यद्वाभ

थ्यग्ना

घय्वीद्श्रीगद्युम्लद्वाभनांघडेघाडेपश्वेनस्पाउ
घामनूगिहेवाय्येम्मभनीरश्रीगद्भभाधूंगलिघो
उया र्मुनधन्वीतर्वेज्यापाभंम्लुनउमजरीम्नम्नय्य
नाषीम्मजम्यै विंपाघस्याघपाघ्याघयानेंजन्नीम्रो
नीपात्रस्त्रीयेसलनजन १६७१ र्योजपानश्वेनस्नाउन्ना
मम्गिवीघाधसुनेगोरियिजनीम्नित ज्मभीयानी
घेगोरीमोंउिस्लानन्वगोंम्पामघेंय्मद्रम्यसंगघ्वीद्
म्यनुनस्मनीउय्यघाघ्पाघ्यघायागोदीमघेंउि्मीयेंय्य
द्वावस्पापघ्नीनगोदीपानोरय्यसोजुलम्म
द्सणिस्यामलदाल्लीं कुसणिन्वेवाकुर्गोरिजजान
घागमेलय्यस्यापाकुंगादलीपम्रणधझल्लिनणिभद्उ
रुलेम्मीस्पादोरभोंनिपउिम्मनघीधुतय्य
थ्याघीउलाघस्णेमडेंम्नंगेयघीमलीं
घेमनोंजवनीम्मिरउिम्य्य

N° XVIII.

THE PRINCIPAL GATE LEADING TO THE TAJE MAH'L,

AT AGRA.

THIS Gate is of red ſtone and white marble, elegantly ornamented. The ſpandels over the arches are decorated with foliage of various coloured ſtones inlaid. The Taje Mah'l is a mauſoleum of white marble, built by the Emperor Shah Jehan, in the year 1631, for his favourite Queen; and is conſidered by the natives as the moſt beautiful work of the kind in Hindooſtan. The Emperor alſo lies interred here.

The ſpace between the gate and the tomb is converted into a garden, with avenues of trees, fountains, beds of flowers, &c. The river Jumna waſhes the lofty walls of the terrace on which this celebrated building ſtands.

Agra is diſtant from Delhi ſouthward about one hundred and thirty-ſeven miles.

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Nº XIX.

HINDOO TEMPLES AT AGOUREE,

ON THE RIVER SOANE, BAHAR.

Agouree is pleaſantly ſituated on the river Soane, ſurrounded with hills well covered with wood. In this place are many Hindoo temples, and alſo a ſmall fort, which make a very picturesque appearance from the river.

Agouree is a place of worſhip of the greateſt antiquity, which is obvious from the fragments of ſculptured idols frequently to be met with there. The village at preſent is not very conſiderable.

The large tree in this view is the Banyan, or Bhur.

Agouree is about fifty miles ſouth from Chunar Gur.

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THE TANJORE ... MAHAL.

Nº XX.

VIEW OF PART OF ROTAS GHUR,

IN BAHAR.

This view of Rotas Ghur was taken nearly at the top of the mountain within the works. A temple of the Hindoos, with a confider-able flight of fteps, formerly crowned the eminence on the left; the upper part of which has been thrown down by the Ma-hommedans, who erected a mofque near to it, and which in its turn is alfo become a ruin. No inhabitants are now to be found within the extenfive walls of this magnifi-cent fortrefs.

There are two gauts, or ways of afcent, to the fort, which are made tolerably eafy by ftone fteps; the one called *Raje Gaut* (which is the fuperior), the other *Acbarpore Gaut*, which takes its name from the village of Acbarpore, near the foot of the moun-tain.

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N° XXI.

HINDOO TEMPLE NEAR CURRAH,

ON THE EASTERN BANK OF THE RIVER GANGES.

CURRAH was formerly a very conſiderable town, about one hundred miles above the city of Bernares, on the oppoſite ſide of the river. This temple, although built for the worſhip of Hindoo idols, is almoſt wholly in the Mahommedan ſtyle of deſign, as indeed are many other modern Hindoo temples.

The banks of the Ganges are here very lofty, ſteep, and picturesſque; but are ſubject to conſiderable alterations in the rainy ſeaſon, as the river then riſes to the height of thirty feet.

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N° XXII.

MAUSOLEUM OF SULTAN PURVEIZ,

NEAR ALLAHABAD.

THE remains of Sultan Purveiz, the ſon of the Emperor Jehangire, were here depoſited about the year 1626. The ſimplicity of the general deſign of this Mauſoleum, with its judicious and well-executed decorations, rank it among the moſt correct examples of Indian architecture. By time and neglect, however, this building is much impaired. The dome was originally covered with glazed tiles, ſo formed and diſpoſed, as to produce a very rich effect, and of which there are many beautiful examples ſtill remaining at Agra and Delhi.

This Mauſoleum is in the ſame garden, near to that of his brother Sultan Chuſero.

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THE TANJORE … MAHAL

N° XXIII.

THE JUMMAH MUSJED,

AT DELHI.

The Jummah Musjed, or *Friday's Mofque,* is the principal place of religious worfhip of the followers of the Mahommedan doctrine in India. This edifice was built by the Emperor Shah Jehan, as before mentioned. The domes, and all the other parts which appear white, are of Cafhmerian marble, the reft of red ftone procured in the neighbourhood of Delhi. In regularity of defign and correctnefs of execution this building is confidered of the firft clafs. It is approached by three magnificent gates, one of which is the fubject of the firft plate of thefe Views.

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N° XXIV.

GATE LEADING TO A MUSJED,

AT CHUNAR GUR.

Chunar Gur, formerly an Hindoo fort of confiderable confequence, and now in the poffeffion of the Eaft India Company, is fituated on the weftern bank of the Ganges, about four hundred and fixty-nine miles N. W. from Calcutta.

The effect of this gate, at a diftance, is grand, from the bold projection of its fuperior parts; and its ornaments, though numerous, are applied with fo much art and difcretion, as to form the happieft union of beauty and grandeur.